REGISTERED No. 17—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,970.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	3 26
Monthly	6	Monthly	0

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Special Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied by Non-pareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Mangalore	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Cocanada	6
„ Narrakal	23	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Allepy	26	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Allepey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

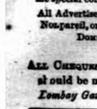
The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSHEHR	16
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Guadur	31	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	Sept. 2	„ Koweit	18
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Linga	6	„ Linga	21
„ Bahrein	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bushire	8	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	10	„ Guadur	29
„ Mahomerah	10	„ Kurrachee	Oct. 2
Arrive BUSHEHR	11	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Naile, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.-P., Commander J. Hennessey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£33 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22		£15		£4	
Suez	36		22		8	Without food.
Port Said	38		24		9	
Alexandria	39	Including Wines	25	Including Wines	9 10	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	50		34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52		35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

Bombay, 1st January 1874. No. 9 Hummum Street.

P. HAMILTON & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in fine Gold, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as one no of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,981 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Reynolson, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, but not for Malta, Gibraltar or Southampton.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Venice and Marseilles.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MULE TWIST AND MADAPOLLAMS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will hold a Sale by Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Mule Twist, &c.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern, ex steamer Rhunical—

Bale Mark H C—C and 4 above—10 Bales each 300 lbs. Mule Twist, No. 40, more or less damaged by saltwater.

H C—C and 4 above—1 Bale Grey Madapollam, saltwater damged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT FORBES STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the premises, lately known as the Australasian Hotel, Forbes Street, a quantity of Furniture the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence. The same consisting of richly carved blackwood drawing-room table of uncommon design and workmanship, inlaid backed library sofas, console tables, teapoys, chairs with and without arms, easy chairs, Lady's work table in mahogany statuettes of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Samuel Praying, well executed in marble, fine crayon's painting and engravings in frames, bijouterie, &c., dining room and camp tables, side board and chairs of well-seasoned Blackwood, hanging and sconce lamps and table ditto with solid glass pedestal by Tucker Son's, chamber candlesshades, articles of glass, crockery and plated-ware, a very handsome tubular brass bedstead of Indian dimensions with special double rod arrangements for the adaptation of mosquito curtains, toilet and cheval reflectors, wash-stand with marble porcelain furniture, gong, and cloth presses, towel horses, soiled linen baskets, reading books, coir floor matting, cooking pots, and cowers, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above articles will be sold bona fide strictly free of reserve.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815; ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the Prices as per Duties of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description, of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so protected as to ensure them both against pillage or breakage, the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark safety Label affixed on each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, pale, dry, and delicate ...cost 50	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate 43	0
		NOTE.—*This is a Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.*	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour .....cost 41	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal 33	0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine .....cost 34	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal 27	0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ..... cost 68	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1 61	8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. ARABIA, a fresh SUPPLY of Best DRY CHAMPAGNE, GIBRALTAR'S SHERRY, STANDARD OLD TOM, L. L. WHISKY, and GUINESS'S STOUT.—Apply to

Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
38, Meadow Street.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles on Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22 d Aug., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,900 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. Penman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 20th August 1874.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.
Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of AMADOR VIRGAS, Esq., late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted to his Executors, JOSE DE BOCARRO, CHARLES LEVETT YEATS, and GABRIEL VIEGAS, all persons having Claims on the Estate of the deceased are hereby requested to present them to the Executors, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the Executors.

Bombay, 20th August 1874.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the Premises, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th AUGUST to 5TH SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a period of 3 years from 1st October 1874.

Conditions of Contract and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon, on MONDAY, the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th August 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

THE MOST VALUABLE OF INDIAN TONICS.

For this and their splendid collection of Vegetable Principles, Elementary Substances, Medicine Chests, &c., the Undersigned have been awarded

A FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL, BY THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MACFARLANE'S SCATINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. | LONDON.
46, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.
27, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN; must be a neat hand; temporary or permanent. Apply "M. E.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED a BERTH as MATE on board a Sailing Vessel (or Steamer, as Petty Officer). Advertiser was for several years Second Officer in a Rice Trader. Address NAVIGATOR, care of the Editor.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ON MONDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1874,

THE MOST ASTOUNDING MECHANICAL DECEPTION OF THE AGE,

THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX, AND HAND-CUFF TRICKS,

Now creating so profound a sensation in London, will be produced precisely as performed

BY MESSRS. MASKELYNE AND COOKE, AND DR. LYNN, AT THE

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.

These wonderful delusions have been mystifying London for the past 12 months, and are still unaccounted for.

"NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS

Ever created such profound astonishment" (says the *London Times*.)

The effects produced are seemingly allied to the supernatural. A box is placed upon the stage, and any one is at liberty to closely inspect the same. One of the performers is then put inside the box, which is next carefully locked by any gentleman present, the latter retaining possession of the key. The public are further at liberty to cord the box, using any kind of knot they choose. And lastly, these knots may be sealed. The cabinet is now brought to the front, and in the twinkling of the performer inside, is placed into the receptacle for the same in the cabinet. In a few minutes the public are permitted to open the cabinet and cut the box, break the seals, untie the knots, and unlock the lock, when, much to their astonishment and consternation, they will find the gentleman who had been so carefully locked up, *non est.*

The hand-cuff trick is equally clever and astonishing. A member of the Police Force will be requested to bring a pair of his regulation hand-cuffs and apply the same in the usual manner to Mr. CARSON's wrists; the latter will free himself from his fetters in less than half a minute.

Mr. CARSON, during his recent trip to London, visited Messrs MASKELYNE and COOKE and Dr. LYNN'S Entertainments, and was so much impressed with the *exposé* of the strange manifestations generally attributed to spiritualism he then saw, that he determined to purchase the right of exhibition of the same marvellous feats in India. In addition to the usual programme

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

these illustrations of so called spiritualism will be exhibited for the first time. Intending visitors will do well to book seats in advance to secure prominent places, and thus have a good view of the startling effects produced, far more marvellous than any of those that have hitherto been said to have been produced in Europe and America, and been described

"PSYCHIC FORCE."

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Instrumental Overture (Operatic) .....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (Masnadieri).....Company.
Blue Eyed Nelly .....Mr. G. H. Henri.
The Weeping Woeful Nigger.....Harry Leslie.
Dreaming, Still Dreaming.....Mr. W. Hogarth.
Molly Darling .....Mr. J. O. Pierce.
The Language of Love.....Dave Carson.
Don't Forget to Write .....Mr. G. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Vocal Quartette ...Messrs. Norville, Pierce, Henri, and Hogarth

Mr. & Mrs. J. O. PIERCE in their Original Entertainment.

THE RHINOSERIOUS'S

MESSRS. LESLIE & HENRI.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD,

DAVE CARSON.

Musical Fireworks .....Mr. J. C. Talbot.
Song—The Yeoman's Wedding.....Mr. W. Hogarth.

Part Second will conclude with an Original Sketch, entitled,

CHINKAPALOOLO,

OR

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Captain Frizzle .....Harry Leslie.
Bailiffs .....Messrs. Pierce and Norville.
Ephraim—the troublesome servant...Dave Carson.

INTRODUCING

THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND-CUFF ILLUSION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, half price to Dress Circle only.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager.....Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director.....Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Re. 1,—Original Price Rs. 2.

THE LATE Dr. BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Fund will be received at the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 per Share (equal to 16 per cent, on the paid-up Capital) declared for the half year ending 30th June 1874, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at our Office, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

CAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Five TWO-CYLINDER 11IN. RAM HYDRAULIC PRESSES, fitted with Cast Iron Cylinders, complete, by Nasmyth Wilson, and Co., the property of the Fort Press Company, Limited. The Presses can be inspected at the Fort and Colaba premises.

TENDERS TO BE HANDED IN NOT LATER THAN NOON ON MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 15th August 1874.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the Company's premises, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report, and audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,
E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 138th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act a Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and adopt the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

ONE HUNDRED REQUISITES

(OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND AT MODERATE COST),

Can be obtained from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

The Original Introducers.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12	Deck Suits	10 to 17 0	Travelling Hats	3 8
Travelling Do.	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8	Overland „	25 0	Car

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 20TH AUGUST, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats heavy, sales 14,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged. This morning the tone is reported steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 12,000. New York prices are also unaltered.

Coffee closed rather firmer yesterday, Good Ordinary Native being quoted 6d. higher, M. P. Ceylon 6d. per cwt. lower, from the previous day. Seeds were dull, Calcutta Linseed showing a decline of 9d. per cwt. Wheat is 1s. per quarter lower.

A further payment of £305,000 into the Bank of England yesterday, making £727,000, advised since last return, rendered a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount so probable, that the announcement of a return to 3½ per cent. in this morning's message will create no surprise. On the contrary a fall of one per cent. had been very generally calculated upon, and the present movement is not likely therefore to have much effect here. In London stocks do not appear to have been favourably influenced by it, Consols being still quoted at 92¾, while French Rentes have declined to 99½. Bar Silver is still given at 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The advice of Council drafts having been allotted in London yesterday at an average of 1s. 10d. on Bombay, and 1s. 10·1d. per rupee on Calcutta, exercised a steadying effect on rates to-day, and although no change has taken place from yesterday's closing quotations, there has been more disposition shown to sell than buy. We quote :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10 1/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d.; Credits, 3 months 1s. 10¼d., 6 months 1s. 10⅜d.; Documents, 3 months 1s. 10 7/16d., 6 months 1s. 10 11/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta we do not hear of anything having been done, and rates are accordingly nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows increased weakness, and nominal quotations are :—Fours Rs. 103½; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

SHARES are decidedly quiet, and although no special decline has taken place, the tendency is certainly easier.

COTTON is firmly held for fully previous values, but buyers still operate very sparingly.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

PIECE GOODS show considerable firmness, and there is a fair amount of business passing, but no alteration in values can be quoted.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	507½
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	523½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
41,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
1,200	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2 000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	580
100	500	all	90 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co	4,100
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,850
200	2,000	all	200 pc.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	340
350	1,500	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	600
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,500
350	9,000	all	250 pc.	East India Press Co	2,000
250	8,500	all	300 pc.	Fort Press Co	4,900
350	2,000	2,000	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
3.0	5·4	all	100 pc.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	250	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
60.0	2,000	500 0	....	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 pc.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co	1,575
4.0	85	75	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	1,500	1,250	Rs. 95	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	102 pc.	Vin. Col. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 pc*	Volkart's United PressCo.	1,100

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	109 1·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	47 10·2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	196 5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

THE SHIP ANTELOPE, 1,366 tons, Captain A. C

LAND COMPANIES.

[4,020	8,000	all	Rs. 0	Colaba Land Co	1,385 xd
9,000	180	all	Nil.	Freee Land & Pier Co. Ld	140
750	2,000	2,000	20 pc.	Mazagon Land	1,215
6,0 (	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LILIAN arrived at Calcutta from Liverpool on Sunday last with the following passengers :—Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, and Miss Annie Hall.

THE SHIP ALBANIA, 1,365 tons, Captain A. M. Seely, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 6th) with a cargo of 1,981 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr. L. Schwendler and servant for Kurrachee, and nineteen deck passengers for different ports.

THE FRENCH STEAMER FENELON, from Mauritius, 20th July, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday with the following passengers :—Mr. J. F. Kidd, Mrs. J. F. Kidd, Master T. Kidd, Master G. Kidd, Miss Kidd and 17 Chinamen.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Albania	Seely	Liverpool, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Bushey (s)	Smith	Kurrachee.
	India (s)	Avern	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, was entered out for sailing yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Fenelon (s)	Le Boucher	Mauritius.
	Madras(s)	James	Kyok Phyoo, Aug 12.
	Lilian	Hall	Liverpool, April 25.
	Evangeline	Adams	Cochin, August 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
16	Sir J. Lawrence (s)		
	Patna (s)		
	Hindostan (s)		
	City of Calcutta		
	City of Cashmere		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
18	Madura (s)	

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
18	David G. Fleming	

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur, s, 25 cases sulphuric acid, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Jalabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 25 boxes corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's sons; 151 cases brandy, Jeevajee Ruttonjee's sons; 25 cases brandy, Manockjee Jemeetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 3 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bondicia, s, 55 bales cotton, Bharmul Bhooraz; 27 bales cotton, Hurridass Jairam & Co; 41 bales cotton, Magoomul Mayaram; 2 cases shawls, Rungli Jawalaram; 100 bales cotton, Tiram Tribhowandass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes, s, 800 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2 cases silver coins, the French Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 29 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 26 chests opium, Ganedass Sobhagmul; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 84 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 24 bales twists, Rahimbhoy Allibhboy; 116 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 9 chests opium, Tata & Co; 16 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 chests opium, Geolaboy Koonjbeh; 2 chests opium, Rampurtab Galoorain; 20 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 2 chests opium, Samirmal Sobaghmul; 5 chests opium, Vanichund Jaita; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 25 chests opium, Vanichund Jaita; 13 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE supply of meat hooks to hospitals of European corps included in the scale of cooking utensils published under General Order No. 664, dated 4th October 1871, will, in future, be discontinued.

A PRIVATE named Thomas Stone, of the 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, stationed in Allahabad, was tried by a District Court Martial on the 10th instant. The prisoner was charged with having left his post without having been relieved, when sentry over the regimental canteen at about midnight on the 27th ultimo. The Court found Private Stone not guilty. Major-General Brind, Commanding the station, has confirmed, but not approved, this finding, remarking as follows :—"The Court having found that the sentry did not leave his post, I will not call upon it to reverse its finding. It appears to me, however, that the prisoner, in laying aside his arms, and being found among the barrels talking to and apparently drinking with another man, had divested himself of the character of a sentry, and that he should have been convicted of the charge. The prisoner is to be relieved from confinement, and to return to his duty."

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 18.

Bassvi, Major, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 19.

Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Phillips, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 20.

O'Brien, Surgeon Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 15.

Millett, Captain, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 19.

Goldsmith, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Kaira.

AUGUST 20.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Phillips, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Clarke, Major, Madras Army, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 19th August 1874.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 10th July 1874, are published :—

3rd Hussars—Lieut Ralph Hawtrey Hicks, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 11th July 1874.

16th Foot—Lieut Frederick William Vans Leckie to be Capt vice J W Huskisson, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjt West Essex Militia, dated 14th March 1874.

53rd Foot—Capt Ryansford Taylor, retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 11th July 1874.

108th Foot—Capt Algernon Seymour Tollemache to be made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjt 2nd Administrative Batn Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, dated 10th June 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that the following transfers of officers of the R A have been ordered :—

Maj W H Wardell from the 6th Brigade to the Depot Brigade.
Maj W N Waller from the Depot to No 5 Battery 9th Brigade.
The following officer is placed on general duty :—
Major C S Sturt, Infantry at Rajkote.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Surgn Major J Duff, M D, (9th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Veterinary Surgn W D Rogerson (9th Brigade) to England, from date of embarkation overland, to appear before a medical board.
Veterinary Surgn J Anderson, 18th Brigade, in England from 21st July to 30th Nov 1874, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug 20.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It having been considered necessary, for the better efficiency of Her Majesty's Customs's Preventive service at Bombay, that the whole of the Officers composing that body should be in uniform, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of and sanction the following rules, and to declare that the same shall for the future be recognized and adopted as the "Dress Regulations" of that Service :—

Cap—Navy Blue Cloth, with plain silk or mohair band, ornamented with a badge with the letters "H M C" in silver or white metal, surmounted with a crown and enclosed in a laurel-wreath worked in gold thread.

Jacket—Pea, Navy Blue Cloth, Serge or Venetian, double-breasted, with 8 gilt Regulation buttons in front and three crossways on the cuffs of each sleeve.

Jacket—Pea, for Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and four Inspectors, similar in pattern to the above, with the distinction, as follows on the cuffs of the sleeves in lieu of the buttons worn by the Officers :—

Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent—Double ring of gold lace round the cuffs of each sleeve, half an inch in width.

Inspector—Single ring of gold lace on each sleeve the same width.

Coat—Surtout or Frock with the same number of buttons, and with the same distinction as those adopted for the double-breasted Jacket appointed to be worn on duty.

Vest—White, or of the same colour and material as the coat, with 6 Regulation buttons.

Trowsers—White or Navy Blue.

In the hot weather, and when exposed on duty, the Officers will be permitted to wear Jackets of white calico of the same uniform pattern as the Pea Jacket, with the same number of Regulation buttons; as also a Sola Helmet with a white Turban.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification is published in substitution for that published at page 114 of the *Government Gazette* dated 12th Feby 1874 :—

Under the provisions of Section 39 of Act X. of 1872, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to constitute the following divisions in the District of Khandesh :—

The Dhulia Division to comprise the Talukas of Dhulia, Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Taloda, and Sahada.

The Bhusawal Division to comprise the Talukas of Chopra, Sowade and Bhusawul.

The Chalisgaon Division to comprise the Talukas of Pachora Chalisgaon, Erandole, and Amalner.

The Nasirabad Division to comprise the Talukas of Jamner and Nasirabad.

The Sirpur Division to comprise the Talukas of Sirpur and Virdel.

Under Section 40 of the same act, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Mag of the first Class in the District of Khandesh named below to be Mag in charge of Divisions :—

Mr R B Worthington to be Mag in charge of the Dhulia Division.

Mr T H Leach to be Mag in charge of the Chalisgaon Division.

Mr H Woodward to be Mag in charge of the Bhusawul Division.

Mr P Jacob to be Mag in charge of the Nasirabad Division.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Messrs P Jacob and H Woodward, Mag of the First Class in the District of Khandesh, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the Second and Third Classes in the Talukas which are placed in their respective revenue charges.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs J R Middleton and E D Sharkey, Mag of the First Class in the District of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested in Mags of Police by the said Act.

Mr S S Smith to be Supt of the Tanna Jail, vice Capt Danvers Smith.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Capt O Bourdillon, of the Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieut C F Baugh, B S C.

The services of Capt Toole are placed at the disposal of Govt for temporary employment under the Military Dept.

Lieut Col J J O'Bryen, H M S C, Comdg 22nd (Punjaub) N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col F G Stansfeld, B S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following temporary arrangement is ordered :—

Lieut C Reid, R A, to officiate as Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory during the temporary absence of Col Hatch, R A, on special duty.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—

Mr G Booker, Actg First Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie, to be Actg Comdr of that Vessel from the 17th July, vice Mr Warner, appointed Actg Agent for Transpor s.

Mr G Hill, Second Officer of H M's Schooner Constance, to be Actg First Officer of the Steam Vessel Dalhousie from the 30th July, inclusive, until further orders, vice Mr Booker.

The following appointment is sanctioned :—

Mr J H Dunn, Actg First Officer of H M's Despatch Vessel May Frere, was appointed Store Acct of that Vessel from 23rd June 1874, inclusive, vice Booker, relieved from this duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Reid to be Second Asst Collr for the Parch Mahals and to take charge of the Office of First Asst Colr of Ahmedabad until the return of Mr W R Pratt, or until further orders.

Mr R E Candy, Actg First Asst Colr of Kaladgi is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty-five days from the 1st proximo.

Mr J F Fleet to act as First Asst Colr of Kaladgi during Mr Candy's absence, or until further orders.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr A D Carey, First Class Asst Colr of Salt Revenue, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr H B Boswell, Colr of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifty-five days from the 15th proximo, or as soon after that date as he may avail himself of it.

During Mr Boswell's absence Mr A H Spry is to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Ahmednagar and Messrs W W Loch and T S Ham ton to act as First and Second Asst Colrs of Ahmednagar respectively.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Surgn-Maj P S Turnbull at the disposal of the Military Dept, and to appoint Surgn-Maj J Pinkerton to take charge of Dr. Turnbull's Office of Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, in addition to his own duties of Supt General of Vaccination.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Peterson, Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the 10th instant.

HIGH COURT.—21ST AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

710-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee v Moolchur Oodhowjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bejeobhoy and another v Mancooverbai, widow, and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdharjee v Manordas Gordhandas—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.

762-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Cannoo Essajee and others v Hajee Hoosein Dadabhoy Attar—Tyabjee and Sayani.

765-73—A. Framjee—Manockjee Nusserwanjee v Nowrojee Cursetjee Wandrea and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Jefferson and Payne.

770-73—Jefferson and Payne—Khimjee Jairam v Jumnabai, widow—Shamrao Pandoorung.

771-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and another v Ahmedbhoy Hatibhoy and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

788-73—In person—Cassum Hajee v Mahomed Chowth—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

794-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Munchershaw Merwanjee Dhondy v Dorabjee Framjee Dhondy—Prescot and Winter.

799-73—Shamrao P—Hormusjee Pestonjee A v Kerbadjee Hormusjee B—Tyabjee and Sayani.

814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Locabai v Luximbai—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

816-73—M H Khan—Beebeebai, widow v Rajooma, widow Tyabjee and Sayani, and K Morojee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Bhimjee Mooljee, late of Bombay, deceased,—Purshotum Nuthoo and Bhanibai, widow—A. Framjee—v Gomtibai widow—Crawford and Bovey.

In the matter of administration de bonis non of Ludha Virjee, late of Bombay, deceased,—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—Moobai v Goverbai—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.

721-73—Dallas, Lyach and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.

290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwatibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.

468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gunpatrao Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.

264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Sugoonee, widow—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J O Cama.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Weather and the Crops in Behar.
The Dog Riot.
Fall of Rain in Bombay.
Gujerat Festivities.
The Elphinstone Estate.
The Late Mission to Yarkund.
Geological Observations Made on a Visit to the Chaderkul Thian Shan Range.
Official Paper.
Snake-Charmers.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Sir Samuel Baker on Egypt and the Slave Trade.
Kattywar Affairs.
Money-Lenders and Their Victims.
The European General Hospital.
The Bombay Port Trust.
The Rajpootana Railway.
The Railway Carting Agency.
How to Live in India on Three-Thousand Rupee a Year,
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrival and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains, 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—August 17th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of C. V. Harrison, Esq., of a son.
HALL—August 11th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. C. Hall, of a daughter.
RITZ—August 16th, at No. 10, Garden Reach, the wife of A. Rite, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

SKIPTON—August 14th, at Jubbulpore, C. P., at the house of her uncle, Dr Skipton, 25th Foot, Isabel Florence, the infant child of D. P. Skipton, Esq., aged 2 months and 10 days.
VISCARDI—August 19th, at Pondicherry, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Viscardi, aged two days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1874.

THE publication in the *Gazette of India* of the Secretary of State's decision to construct the Indus Valley Railway on the broad gauge shows that General Strachey's influence with Lord Salisbury has been overrated. Whoever may be appointed Minister of Public Works will be unable to upset the decree established by this decision and by the accompanying resolution of the Government of India in favour of the broad gauge for the Northern Punjab Railway also; and the great boon of uniformity of gauge on the main lines of railway is now absolutely secured to the whole of Upper India, from Calcutta to Peshawur and from Peshawur to Kurrachee. While congratulating the dwellers in Sind and Hindustan on their good fortune, we cannot but view with some degree of alarm the prospect which the commencement of work on the Indus Valley Line, while the Rajpootana Line is still unsanctioned, opens out for Bombay. As three-fourths of the English troops garrisoning this country are stationed in the Northern Provinces of India, it will be out of the question for the transports carrying the reliefs to continue running to this port when from Kurrachee, already provided at the cost of the country with an excellent harbour, the soldiers can be conveyed by train without a break to any station in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal. The majority of military officers and civil servants belonging to those Provinces will choose the same route; and tourists in general will also as a rule prefer taking the shortest line to Cashmere and the famous cities of Hindustan. Bombay will thus be deprived of a considerable proportion of the lucrative passenger traffic of which she now enjoys a monopoly; though of course she can never have any rival to fear, so far as the overland traffic with Europe of Southern India and of the wealthy provinces from Calcutta to above Allahabad is concerned. The goods trade of the North-West, again, which seeks an outlet on the western coast of India, will find its way to Lahore and down the Indus to Kurrachee, so long as there is no other way of reaching Bombay than by the circuitous route through Allahabad and Jubbulpore. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce ought, therefore, to lose no time in trying to prevent Kurrachee from thus stealing a march upon us. The opportunity presented by the gazetting of the orders about the Indus Valley Railway should at once be seized, and a fresh representation made to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, showing the importance of constructing forthwith on the standard gauge the few hundred miles of the Rajpootana Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. It is not as if the line were wanted for no other purpose than to suit the selfish interest of Bombay. The real claim of this railway to immediate attention is that nature has marked it out as the shortest line to the seacoast from some of the most fertile and populous regions of the North-West. Anyone who looks at the map will see that the Sind and Punjab line will have quite enough work to do in serving the requirements of the country extending in one direction to Peshawur and the other to Umballa; that the Rajpootana line would best supply the want of railway communication with the coast from Umballa to below Agra; and that the Central India line, through Indore, would meet a similar need from Agra to near Allahabad. Admitting that the preference has been rightly given to the Indus Valley line, as the most important for military purposes, we cannot understand why there should be any further delay in sanctioning the commencement of actual work on the Ahmedabad-Ajmere Railway, the value of which, as providing a second line of communication with the North-West, has been recognized by all military authorities, while commercially this line ought to be one of the most successful in India, if only because it would make the fortune of the Baroda Railway, now one of the heaviest drags on the Imperial finances. The distance is so short, and the engineering difficulties are so few, that the direct line to the North-West might be completed in a couple of years, and it is decidedly false economy to uphold the policy of constructing only one railway at a time, when the Government can borrow money at less than four per cent., and when the country is losing money heavily every year because the great gaps left in the railway system prevent some of the guaranteed lines from earning a sufficient revenue to pay the dividends of their shareholders.

THE Administration Report of the Public Works Department of Bombay, which was published yesterday, shows that the total expenditure on public works of all kinds in this Presidency during the year 1873-74 amounted to 102¾ lacs, being nearly ten lacs less than the grant for the year. This statement does not mean that the money has been saved by the enforcement of rigid economy, but only that in some cases there has been a suspension of works it was intended to take in hand. Confining our attention to works in Bombay, we find that "the permanent defences" of this port "have "been suspended during the whole year, pend-"ing the decision of Government on the recom-"mendations made by Colonel Jervois, R. E." The same remark applies to the proposed remodelling of the fortifications of Aden; and we can only hope that no Power will be unfeeling enough to declare war against England before the Government has had leisure to make up its mind on this subject. If, however, nothing has been done to keep out our enemies, Rs. 80,000 was spent in the year on the Prongs Lighthouse to show our friends more clearly the way into the harbour. This Lighthouse has now cost over six lacs; and everything is ready in it except the light. The sum of Rs. 3,34,724 was spent on the High Court, and the expenditure up to 31st March last was Rs. 5,29,657, out of a total estimated cost of fourteen lacs. Good progress was made with the Sailors' Home. The building is to cost three lacs, of which two have already been spent. The new Secretariat building is down in the accounts for the trifling sum of a lac or so, bringing up the total expenditure to 12½ lacs; and the General Mews on the Esplanade are, it seems, to cost 1¾ lac, of which Rs. 75,000 has been spent. The total expenditure on the University Senate Hall is stated to be Rs. 3,73,875, being Rs. 35,000 below the estimate, but the accounts are not yet closed. The clock tower of the University Library had been raised by the end of the year to a height of 84 feet. This building is to cost 5½ lacs, of which three have been spent. On the new Elphinstone High School (estimate Rs. 5,69,076), only Rs. 67,000 was spent during the year. The cost of the new Telegraph Office, opened in April, has been kept within the estimate (Rs. 2,45,840); on the Post Office also there has been a saving of Rs. 20,000 on the sanctioned estimate (Rs. 5,98,188), due allowance being made for the cost of using Ransome's patent stone instead of Porebunder stone in some parts of the building. About Rs. 20,000 was spent during the year on the approaches to the overbridge near the Cooperage; and we see that Rs. 40,000 out of a total estimate of Rs. 45,000 for the reclamation of the Colaba foreshore has gone already. An explanation is given in the Report of a proceeding which has seemed to many persons inexplicable—the removal of the surface of ground already reclaimed from Back Bay to reclaim ground further out. It appears that this surface consisted of moorum, and that it has been removed in order to substitute for it sea sand, "on which the turf grows better." This reclamation, beyond the railway, will soon be completed now, and will supply the people of Bombay with a delightful walk and ride along the only part of the foreshore of Bombay where the beeeze is really pure. The advantages of this reclamation are keenly appreciated by all classes of the population, and it is one of the prettiest of sights to see the crowds of gaily dressed natives who go out there to enjoy the sea-breeze every evening. But we are curious to know what the whole work, land and roads, has really cost the State. A million sterling would, we fancy, hardly cover the actual expenditure.

No one who has occasion to sit in any of our local Civil and Criminal Courts, while cases are being investigated, can fail to notice the gross prevarication and perjury of native witnesses. While the law provides for the summary and immediate punishment of the former offence, the procedure which is ordinarily adopted in order to secure the conviction and punishment of persons guilty of the latter offence is such, that it may be safely said that out of a score of cases committed for trial at the High Court conviction and punishment may possibly be secured in only one case. Such cases are usually tried before a common jury, and from personal observation we are enabled to say that convictions are only secured when there are intelligent and attentive persons on the jury, and when the presiding Judge is a man who conscientiously and thoroughly discharges his duties, and takes the trouble of summing up the whole of the evidence for and against the prisoner in the fullest and clearest manner possible. But, if the Judge neglect so to discharge this most important duty, the jurors, who most probably have a confused and vague knowledge of the whole case (for perjury cases are usually lengthy and somewhat intricate), generally give the prisoner the benefit of their doubt; and he is, to use the words of a counsel in a recent notorious case, "let loose "upon the world" to repeat, with comparative immunity from punishment, this heinous offence.

Perjury had become so glaring, that in 1872 the local Government moved in the matter, and in the following year certain of the Judges of the High Court framed and submitted to Government minutes as to the best means of checking this offence. On the receipt of these minutes, Government directed the Public Prosecutor to proceed against all persons whom Judges or other judicial officers considered to have been guilty of giving false evidence in cases tried before them. But apparently the whole thing stopped here. The difficulties in the present way of prosecuting such offenders are manifold. Judges of the High Court object to give their sanction (as is done by judicial officers in the mofussil under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure) to the prosecution of any persons considered to have been guilty of offences of this nature, for reasons which the present Chief Justice had, some time ago, expressed; and the result is, that the prosecution of the offenders is left to private parties who have in any way been injured by the perjury committed, and, as such prosecutions entail heavy expenses, the offenders are, in the majority of cases, not proceeded against, and a grave offence against public justice remains unpunished and unchecked, to the great scandal of our judicial administration. As instances of this offence being left to private prosecution, instead of being taken up by the Public Prosecutor, are the two cases of perjury tried at the last Sessions, and which arose out of the notorious Koth case tried before Mr. Justice West at the preceding Sessions.

In prosecuting cases of perjury arising out of suits disposed of in the Small Cause Court, it is almost invariably impossible to prove that the accused persons were sworn or solemnly affirmed before they gave evidence, and to show the exact words or expressions used by them when giving evidence. The first difficulty would be obviated by keeping registers in the Small Cause Court of all persons sworn and solemnly affirmed, as is the practice in the High Court. The other difficulty is perhaps insurmountable, as the Judges of the Small Cause Court do not take notes in all cases, and such notes as they do take are their private property, and not within the control of any other Court. The only way then that is left to prove the particular statements in which the perjury lies, is to produce, as witnesses, parties who were present in Court at the time, and heard the alleged false statements made by the accused. But, in the absence of the Judge's notes, juries are not disposed to convict the accused on the mere evidence of witnesses who swear they were present in Court when the accused gave his evidence. From experience we affirm that witnesses may be hired in this city to swear to anything, and in this statement we are borne out by facts brought to light in the cases of perjury arising out of the trials of the recent Mahommedan and Parsee rioters. If ten or twenty rupees can procure the

ST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECOGNITION OF SPAIN.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

Austria and Russia have assented to the recognition of Spain in pursuance of the agreement made between the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia at Berlin for a common action in all diplomatic questions.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

The Brussels Congress have abandoned the Russian programme and adopted an extension of the Geneva Convention.

Advices from Paris state that Marshal MacMahon is making an official tour through Brittany.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 20TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Sumatra with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay yesterday at 10-30 P.M., and the s.s. Geelong for Galle and Calcutta at 9 A.M. to day.

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account 92¼

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99¾

Bar Silver 58

The sum of £305,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Australia and Storiddsren (?)

THE Viceroy has requested the Government of Bombay to convey to the widow of Mr. Narayen Vasudeo the assurance of his Lordship's sincere sympathy with her in her bereavement.

DR. BRANDIS, the Inspector-General of Forests, is expected to leave Calcutta for Simla in a few days, from which point he will commence his tour of inspection among the Himalayan jungles.

A MADRAS paper says that three distinct criminal charges have been laid against the late manager of the Tudor Ice Company, and that warrants have been issued throughout the Presidency for his arrest. The crime of misappropriation would seem to be very fashionable in Madras just now.

THE Viceroy arrived at Shillong on Monday evening, accompanied by the Home Secretary. His Excellency would have reached there the previous day, but, owing to Colonel Keatinge's having contracted a slight fever and the Viceregal party being somewhat fatigued, they rested on Sunday at Cherapoonjee.

A RUMOUR, says the *Madras Athenæum*, has been current amongst the natives that a telegram had been received of the occurrence of an earthquake in Bombay, causing great damage and destroying 200 houses. It would appear to be an exaggeration of the fall of the late Mr. Narayen Vasudeo's house at Malabar Hill.

THE Dacca paper hears that the nephew of the present Maharajah of Tipperah has put in a claim for an immense quantity of landed property, which he declares belongs to him by the right of inheritance, and he interprets the Privy Council's decision in his uncle's case to be a declaration in some part of his own right. The case will soon be on for hearing in the High Court.

IN another column, under the head "Bombay Government Orders," the new Dress Regulations for the Custom's Preventive Service will be found. The dress for the higher graded officers will be found to be very "swell;" indeed much more so, it would appear to us, than there is any necessity for, and, moreover, it would have been better to see adopted a distinctive badge somewhat less like those worn by officers of the Royal Navy.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SANKEY, Commanding the Presidency District, Bengal, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Officiating Garrison Quartermaster-General, proceeded on Tuesday evening to Darjeeling on inspection duty. During his absence, Colonel J. Smith, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, will command the Garrison at Fort William, and Captain A. J. C. Birch officiates as Garrison Quartermaster for Lieutenant-Colonel Jones.

AN application was made to the sitting Magistrate at the Town Police Court, Madras, on Monday, on behalf of the Co-operative Society for a warrant against Edward D'Rozario, the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, for criminal breach of trust by a servant in respect to a sum of Rs. 3,773 between the months of March 1872 and April 1873 in Black Town. His Worship, after taking the information of Mr. Parr, one of the Directors of the Society, and the information of Mr. O'Dougherty, issued a warrant for the arrest of D'Rozario.

THE strike on the Madras Tramway, alluded to in our yesterday's issue, is at an end. On Monday evening, the men, having no more cash to carry on their drunken debauch, volunteered to return to their work on the old terms. The manager intends for the future to have a relief of horse-keepers and drivers so that he may be able to prevent a recurrence of similar inconvenience to the public. A branch line is, we are told, about to be laid down running from Patcheappah's to Hunter's Road, Vepery, through the Choolay Bazaar. This line is expected to command a good deal of additional traffic.

A THIRSTY soul wrote to a contemporary a few days since asking for a recipe capable of satisfying the inordinate craving for drink from which people of certain habits suffer, without being of an intoxicating nature. In reply a correspondent furnishes the following "pick-me-up," which, he says, contains no alcohol, but yet will be found efficacious in restoring tone and warming the cockles of the heart:—"Worcester sauce a claret glass full; red pepper, and a finely chopped chili, *à discretion*. Fill up with boiling water, stir with a red-hot poker, and digest over a pipe."

THE people of Lus Beyla, the *Sindian* states, have spontaneously subscribed one lakh of rupees for the son of the ex-Jam, the young man who recently escaped from Hydrabad, to enable him to repair the buildings belonging to his father; they were in a state of decay from long neglect—Rupees forty thousand of the amount subscribed have already been paid. This, our contemporary thinks, speaks volumes for the esteem in which the Jam is held in Lus Beyla. Were he the unpopular individual he is represented by interested parties to be, it is not likely that the populace over which he ruled would have come forward to a man to testify to their esteem for him in so substantial a manner.

ON a vacancy occurring in the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bomby by reason of the Honourable Henry Peudock St. George Tucker, one of the Ordinary Members of the said Council, ceasing to hold office therein, the Honourable James Gibbs, who had been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen Provisional Member of Council, assumed charge of the office of Ordinary Member of the said Council on the 7th April last. It is now notified, for general information, that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual dated 13th June 1874, to appoint the said Honourable James Gibbs to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council in the room and place of the said Honourable Henry Peudock St. George Tucker.

KITHER by mistake, or in accordance of State, observes the *Pioneer*, all civil officers of the Public Works Department below the grade of Superintending Engineer were omitted from that momentous document, the "Warrant of Precedence." A good deal of heart-burning has ensued from this omission, and we are glad to hear that it will probably be set right soon. The matter has been strongly taken up by the students of Cooper's Hill and their friends, and a new Warrant is merely waiting for the approval of the Government of India—so the officers interested declare. It is quite contrary to all the traditions of the India Office for Lord Salisbury to act as in this case. Instead of shelving grievances his extraordinary policy seems to be to look into them at once and put them right without delay, if they still remain grievances on examination.

AT the Egmore Police Court, Madras, on Monday, Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, appeared and applied for a warrant against Mr. William Plumbridge Williams, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. Mr. Greatorix, on behalf of the trustees, laid the information, and said that the sum deficient amounted to about Rs. 16,000. After taking the evidence of Mr. Great orix, Colonel Weldon granted the warrant. Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Shaw and Tasker, who was present on behalf of Mr. Williams, to watch the case, then called Mr. Williams, who being present in Court, surrendered himself under the warrant. Mr. Wilson next applied that Mr. Williams might be released on bail. As the prosecution had no objection, bail was accepted; Mr. Williams himself giving Rs. 10,000 and his two sureties, Mr. Doyle and Mr. Otman, Rs. 5,000 each. The case will be heard on Tuesday the 25th instant.

A CEYLON paper thus discourses about a Cingalese gentleman who, Reuter informed us a few days ago, has received the honour of knighthood:—"Rumour has reached us that Mr. Muttu Coomara Swamy had received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty. As the statement seemed so preposterous, and as Reuter had given no confirmation to it, we refrained from giving it currency. A contemporary however, issued an extra announcing that Mr. Coomara Swamy had himself telegraphed out the news. We are still inclined to think that there must be a mistake somewhere, and shall wait for better confirmation before announcing it as a fact. If the news is really correct, it says very little for the discrimination with which Her Majesty's Government is at present awarding honours. It is rather hard upon Sir Richard Morgan that his long service to the Colony should be rated at the same price as those of a man who has never proved himself anything more than a mere "windbag."

ACCORDING to the Allahabad paper the following arrangements have been made for the cold weather tour, which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., proposes to undertake this coming season. The camp will be formed at Agra about the middle of December, and will proceed thence to Muttra. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Muttra about 2nd January 1875 for Allygurh. Thence he will visit the headworks on the Lower Ganges Canal, leaving the camp at Allygurh. From Allygurh he will march to Boolundshuhur, Delhi, Meerut, Mozufferuggur, and Saharunpore, arriving at the last named place early in February. From Saharunpore he will march to Dehra and Hurdwar, and will thence return either to Saharunpore or to some other point on the railway, where the camp will be broken up. His Honour will then return to Allahabad by railway, arriving about the end of February. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary that the Members of the Board or any of the heads of departments should accompany him on this tour, but it may be convenient that some of these officers should for special reasons join the camp for a time, and whenever they may themselves think this desirable, the Lieutenant-Governor will, we understand, be glad to see them.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"The case of the *Queen* v. *Meares* has been a common topic of conversation during the last few days. Mr. Meares is an indigo-planter who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting a native by the Magistrate of Jessore. He appealed to the High Court, and the case was originally heard by Mr. Justice Phear and Mr. Justice Morris. But as these two learned Judges differed, it was re-argued before them and the Chief Justice. They delivered judgment last week, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phear upholding the conviction, and Mr. Justice Morris being of opinon that it ought to be quashed. The English section of the community appear to side with Mr. Justice Morris, and it is a case which is calculated to arouse their feelings and prejudices. When an English gentleman is condemned to a mofussil prison on the testimony of a native, it is only natural that the evidence and the whole bearings of the case should be closely scrutinized by his fellow-countrymen. And, moreover, as is pointed out by the *Englishman*, the two learned Judges who upheld the conviction, although superior in acuteness and judicial experience, have not that knowledge of mofussil life which has been gained by their colleague. There are passages in their judgment which prove this, and confirm the general impression that the decision of the dissenting Judge is the right one. I should take up two or three columns if I were to examine the evidence and balance the probabilities on each side, nor would such details prove interesting to your readers. Besides, there are wheels within wheels, little delicate instruments hidden by the big clumsy revolving machines visible to all the world, to which I could not allude. I only mention the case because it has created some sensation here, and because many persons qualified to give an opinion are dissatisfied with the result.

THE INUNDATION AT JACOBABAD.

WE are in a position to supply a few authentic particulars regarding the recent inundation on the frontier. The waters commenced encroaching on Kusmore and adjacent places as far back as the 1st of June; on the 13th ultimo they had reached up to three miles from Jacobabad; they made a formidable rush. As things began to look serious the Political Superintendent, assisted by Row Bahadoor Shewakram, the Sheristedar, did all in their power to prevent the waters from making further encroachments. Their efforts were well nigh rendered abortive through the heavy falls of rain, accompanied by violent storms. The combination of untoward circumstances they had thus to contend with would have damped the energies of any one possessed of less energy than the energy Colonel Loch and the Rao Bahadoor displaye on the occasion. Nothing daunted, however, they persevered in the face of almost overwhelming obstacles, and had the good fortune, after four repeated attempts to succeed in saving the town from what at one time appeared to be inevitable destruction. Bunds were constructed thrice, but they gave way at each time; they are now fast being reconstructed and thrown up in all directions. Had these endeavours not been used, nothing could have saved Jacobabad. Two small steamers and a number of boats were sent for, in order that should things approach a crisis the inhabitants could be transported with facility to the nearest station. An inundation like the one we are now chronicling is unprecedented; "the oldest inhabitant" does not recollect anything approaching it. Fortunately no lives are reported as having been lost, although all the surrounding villages and gardens have been washed away. The loss of property is estimated at some thousands of rupees. Half the number of the inhabitants of Jacobabad left the place. All idea of danger would appear from last accounts to have passed away. We are promised further particulars, which we shall lose no time in laying before our readers. The consternation which prevailed at Jacobabad is said to have been intense. We must not omit to notice the indefatigable exertions of the officers of the Jacob's Rifles, and of Mr. Bolton, the Deputy Collector, who worked with hearty good-will, and with an earnestness of purpose which reflected the highest credit on them.

BOMBAY.

TANNA JAIL.—Mr. S. S. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of Tanna Jail, vice Captain Danvers Smith.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 15th instant was 53 inches 9 cents. at the hill and 97 inches 99 cents. in the valley.

AN ACCIDENT.—One Hussun, an Arab, while the day before yesterday working on board the s.s. Assyria, was heavily struck on the head by the falling of a plank. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Morgue, Commatteepoora, on view of the body of one Dajee Anunda, whose death was caused by phthisis. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of one Cassee, woman, who had committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium. A verdict was returned that death was caused by the deceased having taken a poisonous dose of opium.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 15th instant, was 59 feet, the rainfall to same date being 78 inches 36 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall being 46 inches 49 cents.

COURT FEES STAMPS.—A series of revised rules for the sale of Court fees stamps, determining the persons by whom the sale is to be conducted, and fixing the remuneration of the vendors, has just been issued by the Government of Bombay with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, throughout the Province of Sind, in the Districts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Thurr and Parker, and the Upper Sind Frontier, the following shall be the languages considered to be commonly used:—English, Sindhi, and Persian.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Registration Sub-District in the Dharwar District, known as the Dambal Sub-District, will, on and from the 1st proximo, be designated the Gudduk Sub-District, the Office of the Sub-Registrar of that Sub-District being at Gudduk.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the Political Resident, Aden, of the Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by Act XII. of 1870 with effect from the date on which that officer entered on the said duties in August 1872.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th August 1874, Rs. 42,00,921; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 4,898; balance, Rs. 42,05,819. There are in addition 25,621 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification, dated 21st ultimo, under which Bombay Act VI. of 1873 (the New District Municipal Act) was extended to the Province of Sind and the Commissioner in Sind was invested with all the powers of Government under the Act No. VI. of 1873.

HIGH COURT.—The annual October vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on Monday, the 12th October, and end on Wednesday, the 11th November 1874, both days inclusive. Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation; and the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business on Thursday, the 29th October 1874. The Registrar's Office will be open daily except on Saturdays.

THEFT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—Ebrahim Allaruckia was yesterday brought up on remand at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged by one Christianson, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, with having in his possession a blue flannel coat reasonably suspected to have been fraudulently obtained. Evidence for the defence was gone into, but his Worship, observing that the statements of the witnesses showed numerous discrepancies, convicted and sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at its registered office, 26, Meadow Street, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions which were passed at a meeting held on the 1st inst. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the resolutions advertised in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* were formally confirmed.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BROACH.—An accident occurred a few days ago in the middle of the Narmada; two ordinary boats, filled with hay, and with about eighty persons on board, bound to Hansote from the Island of Dands, which is situated at no great distance off, capsized unexpectedly. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time. The bundles of hay helped to keep the people afloat, but, sad to state, the only five women passengers met with watery graves, as also two men. A similar accident took place about a fortnight or so ago, and ten lives were lost.—*Sindian.*

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at Malabar Hill on view of the body of one Appa, who had been accidentally run over and killed by a street roller. The deceased, it appears, was one of several cart-drivers, whose bullock carts are engaged to drag the street roller at Malabar Hill. At the time of the accident, deceased was walking alongside of his bullocks, and had hold of the yoke, when suddenly he was observed to fall down, and before the roller could be stopped it had passed over his body, causing instantaneous death. The drivers upon seeing the deceased fall found it impossible to stop the roller at once; and if they had succeeded, the impetus it had acquired in descending the steep would have been sufficient to have caused the roller to pass over the body. A verdict was held the same day, and the jury recorded a verdict that death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a street roller having accidentally passed over his body.

THEFT.—The following information was laid yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, by one Ali Akbar Hossein:—I am a worker in cane, and live near the Hay Market. I employed one Suckeena, woman, as a domestic servant about two months ago. The day before yesterday, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, I left my house. The said Suckeena was then in the house. When I returned home at three o'clock, I found her absent from the house. Property, as per list A., and sundry other articles were missing. I went in search of the said Suckeena, woman, and found her at Nagpada, followed by two coolies carrying a bed and other articles not included in the foregoing list. I called for a police sepoy and had her taken to a European officer, who after enquiring into the case delivered the aforesaid bed and other articles into my charge, and referred me to this Court. The said Suckeena, woman, is in her sister Suckoo's house at Nagpada, and from a statement made by the said Suckoo to me and a police havildar, I have reason to believe that the property, as per list A, is in her house. I charge the said Suckeena, woman, with theft of the property, as per list A., and I pray that a warrant may be issued for her apprehension, and that she be dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search warrant may be issued for the recovery of the property, as per list A., in the house of the said Suckoo, woman, at Nagpada. His Worship granted the application.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Ebram Jooma, Cassum Ali, and Heerjee Soondersee were charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Crummey, with breaking into a house situated at Hannuman Lane, behind the New Market, on the night of Tuesday last. The house was tenanted by one Khoosal Ludha, a dealer in grain. He was the first witness called, and deposed—I am a dealer in grain and keep my shop in Hannuman Lane. I reside in another house in the same lane. The night before last I was sleeping on the verandah in front of my shop, when I was awoke at about 2 o'clock by a police jemadar. This is the jemadar, No 14, called in (Jairam Bulwunt). I awoke my servants and went into my shop by the front door. The police jemadar came into the shop by the back door, which was then open. It had been fastened that night before I went to bed. I searched my shop and missed my hookah, which was mounted with silver, and valued at Rs. 13. I then went on to the front verandah of my shop, when I saw the three prisoners in charge of the police. The police jemadar produced and showed to me parts of my broken hookah, which I identified. (Exhibit A) I went into my shop and saw that a hole had been made in a wall close to the back door, through which a man could put his arm and remove the latch and chain from the door. There are two doors at the back of my shop: one is a door with bars which opens outwardly, and the other is a wooden door which opens into the house. The iron barred door was secured with this padlock marked B. The inner door was fastened with a latch and chain. I only know the prisoner No. 3, Heerjee Soondersee. He formerly kept a piece goods shop at the old cloth market. I saw this crowbar and this augur marked C. and D. with the police, when I first saw the three prisoners. I charge the prisoners with housebreaking by night and theft in a building used for the custody of property. Prisoners declined cross-examination. Purshotum Megjee, another witness, stated that he observed the prisoners on the night in question in Hannuman Lane and, suspecting their intentions, he, in company with another, Hemraj Ramjee, went and summoned the police to the spot. They were immediately arrested and searched, when a crowbar and pieces of silver were found on the person of prisoner No. 1, and an augur in possession of prisoner No. 2, besides broken pieces of the hookah and a padlock lying about the gully. Witness also observed a hole in the wall which was found to exactly fit the crowbar. The respectability of this witness was sadly impugned when in course of cross-examination it was disclosed that he had once been convicted of criminal misappropriation, and on another occasion transported to the Andaman Islands for a term of five years. The evidence of the police havildar who effected the arrest was next taken, and his Worship convicted and sentenced prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The third prisoner was discharged for want of evidence.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday the 18th August, was 308, being 19 less than in the preceding week, 4 less than the total of the week ending 19th August 1874, and 24 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 306 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births & still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	6
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	14	18
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Market	43,198	...	8	...	6	...	1	...	27	40
Mandvee	35,100	...	12	...	5	...	2	...	24	21
Chukla	36,748	...	7	...	6	3	1	...	23	14
Oomburkharee	49,873	...	11	...	4	2	4	...	31	18
Dongree	25,506	...	10	...	3	2	3	...	21	18
Dhobeetalao	37,910	...	5	...	1	1	2	1	13	18
Phuneswara	20,700	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	12	8
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	14	10
Kharatulao	23,638	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	13	11
Koombarwara	37,591	...	4	...	4	2	3	1	18	8
Khetwaree	24,817	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	13	13
Girgaum	21,234	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Chaupatee	7,931	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	6	5
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Malabar Hill	4,317	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	2
Mazagon	20,978	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	15
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	7	1	4	6	8	...	37	35
Parell	13,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Scorce	4,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seo	11,572	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Mahim	14,310	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	8
Worlee	10,042	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Water Division	22,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...
Bombay.....	644,405	...	87	1	49	30	42	2	308	306
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.	4	116	9	40	36	46	4	332	121	

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total (including still-born).	Total birth. ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	13	18	
Brahman	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	8	9	
Linguet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Bhatia	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	7	11	
Hindoo of other Caste.	...	53	1	25	14	19	2	16	144	
Hindoo Out-caste.	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	12	25	
Moosulman	...	14	...	10	10	11	...	77	45	
Parsee	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	13	33	
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Native-Christian	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	9	9	
Indo-European	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	
European	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	8	
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total.	...	87	1	49	30	42	2	308	306	
Corresponding week '72.	...	108	9	36	21	56	3	312	264	

THE Syndicate of the University is at present engaged in drawing up lists of books in the various languages studied for degrees for the cycle of years 1876-1880.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

WE hear with much pleasure that Dr. F. Kielhorn, Acting Principal of the Deccan College, has been elected to the honour of membership of the Royal Bavarian Academy at Munich.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to observe that Mr. MacMordie's "Studies in English" has reached a second edition. As we said before, there is real work in the book, and there are few, either students or teachers, who would not derive benefit from its study.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that Dr. Kielhorn has been asked by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to examine in Sanscrit at the next examination of that University for the M.A. degree. Should Dr. Kielhorn consent and the experiment prove successful, it is possible that such exchanges between the Presidencies may become frequent.—*Ibid.*

GERMANY undoubtedly ranks foremost for her numerous intellectual children's indoor games. Of this we are just reminded by the fly-leaf on an educational contemporary, which advertises no less than twenty-eight such games by one Hamburg firm alone. The titles of some of these are curious, and at the same time in many cases suggestive: "The Chinese Patience Game," "The Game of Letters, or Reading a Pastime," "The Little One's Army Post," "A New Cipher Game," "The World's Exhibition," "The Pretty Doll-room" (to be constructed by little girls without any paste, by mere cutting out and joining), "The Squirrel Catch," &c. In all these little games the inventors seem to have aimed at rousing the juvenile faculties by supplying intellectual occupation. Many of these "games" are regularly used in the best English Infant Schools.—*Ibid.*

A MIXED commission has been appointed in Switzerland, from among the professors of Zurich University, the instructors at the secondary schools, and the elementary school teachers, to inquire into the complaint so frequently heard among over-school-taught nations—viz., that of premature short-sightedness. It is gratifying to read by the side of this that should the complaint prove well founded, means are to be devised to root out or to diminish the evil. We shall look for the report with much interest, having some months ago directed attention to the alarming increase of short-sightedness amongst ourselves. There can be no doubt that "Dick's editions" of English books, and night work with small flickering lights, are simply ruining the eyesight of our schools and college students. In another generation an educated man able to recognize his own father on the opposite side of the street will be a phenomenon.—*Ib d.*

APPEAL COURT—AUGUST 20.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF RAMRUTTON SUCCARAM.

AT the sitting of the Court, the petitioner having been called, his Lordship the Chief Justice said that the petitioner prayed for leave to appeal in *forma pauperis* against an order of Mr. Justice Marriott's. Now the first place that order was one refusing to set aside an award made under an order of reference in a suit that was pending in the High Court here, and it was very doubtful if an appeal would avail at all against such an order. But the present application was for leave to appeal as a pauper, and before the Court could give permission to do this it was bound to see that the petitioner had such a reasonable case as would warrant it in giving him leave to appeal. He (the Chief Justice) had read a great number of the papers in this case, and had spoken to Mr. Justice Marriott on two or three occasions, and, last of all, that very morning about it, and had also spoken about the matter to the pauper's attorney, who conducted the case when the application was made to set aside the award, and if it appeared to the Judges sitting here in the court of appeal, that the petitioner had a case which it was reasonable to bring before the Court of Appeal, they would give him permission to bring it. But the enquiries had satisfied their Lordships that the matter had been fully investigated, and that it would be merely vexatious litigation if the appeal were permitted to be brought, and would put the respondent to unnecessary expense. The case had been very fully ably argued before Mr. Justice Marriott, by Mr. Farran, and Mr. Justice Marriott considered that the grounds on which it was sought to set aside the award were paltry and insufficient.

Under these circumstances their Lordships declined to grant the petitioner's application.

HENRY GAMBLE VS. HURIDASS PURSHOTUM.

The Advocate General appeared for the appellant and stated that this was a suit on a policy of insurance. It had been heard before Sir Charles Sargent, and a memorandum of appeal had been filed against his Lordship's decision, and he (the Advocate General) was instructed to move for stay of execution of the decree upon certain terms, to which Mr. Latham for the respondent consented. He asked for an order for stay of execution upon terms which would be handed in to the Registrar.

Mr Latham said that the case was a specimen case which had been tried under a consolidation order. There had been a consolidation of eight cases, and seven of them had been stayed until the present one should be decided, and if an appeal was filed, until the appeal should be heard. He would therefore ask their Lordships to expedite the hearing of the appeal.

Their Lordships granted the Advocate General's application, and ordered that the appeal should be first heard after the next Criminal Sessions.

MIRZA ALI ACBAR KHAN BAHADOOR VS. MIRZA ABDOOL LATIFF SHOOSTRI AND HENRY GAMBLE.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the appellant, Mr. Latham for the first respondent, and the Advocate-General for the second.

Mr. Ferguson said that on the 2nd of July last this Court had made an order in the above suit, and a petition had been presented for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against that order. Their Lordships, on reading the petition, ordered that the respondents should appear and show cause why a certificate stating that the value of the property in the suit was over Rs. 10,000 should not be granted. He now asked that the certificate should issue, and he undertook to give security for the respondents' costs.

Mr. Latham said he would first call his Lordship's attention to the 5th Section of the Privy Council Appeal Act of this year. It was there directed that the certificate should state the amount and value of the property in the case should be stated, and, also, whether the appeal involved some substantial question of law. He apprehended it was for the Court that passed the decree to say whether there was any substantial question of law involved. He had perused his Lordship (the Chief Justice's) notes of his judgment, and it appeared very doubtful that his Lordship did consider that there was any very substantial question of law involved at all.

The Chief Justice—There were questions of law. What is the difference between a question of law and a substantial question of law?

Mr. Latham said that the certificate for which his learned friend asked did not appear quite to meet the requirements of section 5 of the Act to which he had referred. He asked only for a certificate stating that the value of the subject-matter in the suit was Rs. 10,000 or upwards, whereas he ought also to ask for a certificate that there were substantial questions of law involved.

The Chief Justice said that as Mr. Justice Bayley had heard the suit with him he ought to have a voice in saying whether there were any substantial points of law in it.

Mr. Latham said he would also like to refer to the question as to what security the appellant should be obliged to give for costs, in case their Lordships granted his learned friend a certificate. This had now been provided for by the rules upon the new page 80 of the High Court rules and orders. The second rule on that page provided that security for costs to the extent of Rs. 4,000 should be given, and that in cases of special magnitude and importance the Court should, if necessary, require costs to a larger amount. Now the present case was one of considerable magnitude, and in it there were two respondents, each having a distinct interest. He therefore submitted that Rs. 4,000 would be insufficient security for costs for the two respondents, and asked that that amount might be given for each of them.

The Advocate General said he entirely concurred with what his learned friend had said, both as to the certificate and as to costs.

Mr. Ferguson said this was the first petition that had been brought under the new Act, and he would ask leave to amend the petition by asking for a certificate stating that the case involved substantial questions of law.

Their Lordships granted the application, and ordered that the matter should be mentioned again on the first occasion that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley should sit in appeal. The question of costs to be reserved.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH AUGUST 1874

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 8th, 17 feet 8 inches against 16 feet last year. Seer floods in Dadu and Sehwan talukas. Many villages swamped and much cultivation destroyed. Good rain in districts; in Kurracheee 15 cents.

Haidarabad.—River 3 inches higher than on date of last report. Rain on 5th gauged at Jail 3·91; total since 15th July 9·14. No sickness.

Shikarpur.—Rain on 5th and 6th 6·67 gauged at Shikarpur. River 14·2 on Bukkur gauge. General health good. Slight fever commencing. Heavy dews at night. Floods almost everywhere.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Days hot. Rain from 4th to 6th, 2 inches 61 cents. Kharif crops mostly submerged. General health good.

Ahmedabad.—Weather cleared up. Rain 38 cents. Crops generally doing well.

Kaira.—Rain 52 cents. Crops looking well. Weather and health good.

Surat.—Rain 1 inch 4 cents. Standing crops good Rain abated. Fever in some places.

Broach.—Rain 57 cents. Cotton and bajri, being re-sown, were damaged. Guinea-worm prevailing.

Khandesh.—Rain 20 cents at Dhulia. Cotton and other crops progressing satisfactorily. Weather fine.

Nasik.—Rain 40 cents. Crops well. Cattle-disease in Niphar, Dindori, and Chandore. Dengue in Yeola; fever in Nasik. Cotton crops progressing satisfactorily.

Tanna.—Rain 3 inches 21 cents. Transplantation of crops completed in talukas Dhanu, Warra, and Panwel, and in progress in talukas Mahim and Murbar. Fever prevailing in the Mahim, Warra, and Murbar talukas.

Poona.—Rain 45 cents; excepting Indapur and Bhimthadi, it has fallen more or less in all other talukas. Standing kharif crops doing well. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur, Khed, Bhimthadi, and Havelli. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain 35 cents. Cattle disease in Ankola and Parner talukas. Crops and public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 2 inches 9 cents. Weather cool Crops doing well. Health good.

Satara.—Rain 1 inch 17 cents. Kharif crops good. Slight fever in Walwa. Slight ague and cattle-disease in Patun.

Belgaum.—Rain 1 inch 31 cents. Crops slightly damaged by excess of rain. Cattle-disease prevails in Chikodi and Bidi.

Dharwar.—Slight rain. Early crops good. Jowar slightly damaged from excessive moisture. Fever and ague prevail slightly.

Kaladgi.—Early crops thriving. Public health good.

Kanara.—Rain 9 inches 60 cents, at Karwar; excessive for lowland crops and garden cultivation. Fever, small-pox, dysentery, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rejkot.—Rain 16 cents. Crops flourishing. General health good.

Wadwan.—Rain 17·74. Crops good. Fever slightly prevails.

Baroda.—Rain 89 cents. Crops favourable. Public health good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 10th instant.) Rain 4 inches 1 cent. at Alibag. Rice, nagli and wurree crops in good condition.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant. Rain 5 inches 85 cents. Transplanting of rice completed and of nachna and wurree in progress. Young plants flourishing. Dysentery continues in the town of Ratnagiri. Cattle disease gradually disappearing in Sangmeshwar and Khed talukas.

INDIAN NEWS.

PRICE OF RICE IN TUTICORIN.—A correspondent, writing to a contemporary from Tuticorin, the chief port for the shipment of cotton in the Southern Districts states that, while rice is being sold in Bengal, in the famine-stricken districts, at ten and tw

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

PETITIONS OF THE PAST.

(Daily Telegraph.)

THE right of petitioning is justly accounted as among the most cherished and valued constitutional liberties of a British subject; and, abstractedly viewed, it may be held to form an integral part of the Englishman's right to grumble. As we are always grumbling, it follows naturally that we are continually drawing up wordy supplications to the powers that be, which documents invariably end with a formula setting forth that the petitioners "will ever pray." Do they ever pray?—save indeed that their enemies may be smitten hip and thigh, and that the prayer petitioners may have the mastery over them: a form of orison which, in all ages, has been far too popular with humanity. Being, at the same time, an eminently practical people, our incessant and interminable petition take a practical form. We are not given to sitting in the gate as Mordecai was; and, for all our Norman descent, we have not yet adopted the traditional custom of the Channel Islanders, who, when they have agrievance, give oral expression to a Petition of Right by jumping up in their pews at church, and shouting out, "*Haro! haro! à l'aide, à mon Prince; on me fait tort.*" Instead of that inconvenient mode of procedure we employ counsel and solicitors learned in the law, and obtain leave to sue the Crown for our rights. The same sober and steady system marks the presentation of our written supplications. Impulsive foreigners fling their *supplíques* and *placets* into the carriage of the Sovereign, or endeavour to thrust them into the hands of Royalty as it comes out of the church or the opera-house. The petitioners are often given over to the police, and in the East they receive the polite attention of the fersashes and "eat stick" for their pains. We, on the other hand, procure a skin of parchment or several sheets of stout foolscap; state what we have to say in the strongest possible terms; and then set to work at the task of obtaining signatures to our petitions. Without attaching much credence to the libellous assertion that the people who affix their names to these documents are usually Sunday-school children, congenital idiots, and footmen out of place; it is nevertheless colorably certain that, for the production of a duly prolonged tail to the kite of a petition, the exploration of all kinds of highways and byways in quest of signers is needed. First, there are the people who really do want such and such a measure passed, or such and such a grievance redressed; these sign conscientiously. Then there are the neighbours, who see no harm in attaching their names to a sheet of paper which does not involve them in any pecuniary liability. There are also the folks who sign "for the fun of the thing," together with the mysterious persons who sit all day in coffee shops or on the benches under the arcades of the Royal Exchange, and the servant girls out for a holiday, and the great army of schoolboys and schoolgirls. All is fish that comes to the net of the professional signature collector—a dim personage, who is a kind of cross between a house-agent's clerk, a canvasser for advertisements, and a vendor of corn and coals on commission. Petitions of a religious nature usually present the largest number of genuine signatures; for the activity of sectarianism is untiring; but into the array of names appended to the great majority of supplicatory manuscripts there usually enters a considerable element of "bogus." However, the petition gets signed, somehow or other; and then some honourable member or some noble lord presents it to his respective branch of the Legislature. Very many "humble prayers" are in duplicate, and are presented both to the Peers and the Commons. It may be now fairly asked "What becomes of the petitions, and what purpose has been served by their presentation?" Only in rare cases does the House order that they shall "lie on the table." In still rarer instances it is ordered that they shall be printed. There are parliamentary committees on petitions appointed at the commencement of every session; and, from time to time, drolly interesting reports are made as to the eccentricities of direction and orthography observable in some of these caligraphic entreaties; but the general doom of a petition to Parliament is involved in mystery. With regard to any end which can be served by its presentation, it is permissible to assume that, remotely and indirectly, the continuous pouring in of petitions ostensibly signed by the middle classes of the community will have a tangible effect upon legislative action. The process of petitioning is, in fact, one form of the "pressure from without;" and to the persistency of that pressure we may in some measure owe the ultimate concession of emancipation to the Roman Catholics, of the franchise to the unrepresented, and of untaxed bread to those whose lot it is to labour. Women may, perhaps, obtain their rights *à la longue*, if, without any abatement of energy, they continue to cast avalanches of petitions on the heads of the Collective Wisdom; but it would be a recondite and a distressing task to calculate how many years may elapse, and how many millions of signatures may be needed, before the desires expressed by the noble army of petitioners will possibly be granted. In modern times it has usually been found that such arguments and remonstrances as are used in the columns of a newspaper or on the platform of a public meeting tend much more swiftly and much more efficiently to bring about the hoped-for consummation than whole bales of petitions, each one with a caudal appendage of names rivalling Halley's comet in length.

In former times, however, notably in the days of the Stuarts, much more immediate legislative attention appears to have been bestowed upon the written expositions of the woes and grievances of the commonalty than is at present the case: and at an epoch when litigation was ruinously expensive and dilatory, when there was no freedom of the press, and when the holding of a public meeting without high sanction exposed the participators in such assemblies to the risk of being flung into gaol, and the chance of having their tongues bored or their noses slit for sedition, the right of petitioning may have been to the poor man an extremely valuable privilege, and, in many cases, it served him as a cheap and direct means of obtaining redress for a cruel wrong. Careful study of the petitions calendered by the indefatigable collators employed by the Royal Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts, at whose deeply interesting Report we recently glanced, favour the conclusion that in the seventeenth century the documents were not only carefully read immediately after their presentation, but in most instances directions were at once given for institution of an inquiry into the circumstances alleged in the prayer. It was to the House of Lords that our forefathers seem preferably to have addressed their humble supplications; and in these—examined, it should be noted, gratuitously—there may be discerned the germ of the more modern system, in which an "appeal" to the House of Lord can only form part, and be the consummation, of long and costly litigation in the courts below. But vast numbers of "appellants" in the Calendar before us appeal to the Upper House, and protest against decrees in Chancery and decisions at common law, without the interposition of any legal aid. The whole House of Peers, from the Premier Duke to the Junior Baron, was regarded by the people as a great Court of Cassation, holding appellate jurisdiction over all other tribunals; and Higg, the son of Snell, could move the Lords not only to pass new laws, but to do him, Higg, personal and immediate justice. These informal addresses to the Sovereign, through his Peers, are virtually the cry of "Haro" put into writing. Legal appeals to the Upper House are of very ancient date; but concurrently with these a considerable amount of judicial action seems to have been stimulated by simple petitions from aggrieved suitors.

The petitions noted by the Calenderers comprise an almost infinity of topics; and in them almost every conceivable grievance to which human flesh, or the human mind, can be heir, is more or less pathetically "ventilated" by persons of both sexes. From the commencement of the Long Parliament, in November, 1640, a steady flow of petitions bearing on the *odium theologicum* sets in, and the *gra vamina* of many of these remonstrances might really be largely utilised in the form of notes to a new edition of "Hudibras." Almost as palpably as in the satirist's couplets there are brought before us

> that stubborn crew
> Of errant saints, whom all men grant
> To be the true Church militant,
> Such as do build their faith upon
> The holy text of pike and gun,
> And prove their doctrine orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks.

The "Zeal-o'-the-Land-Busies" who petition the Lords, are always at high pressure of vehement indignation against the ecclesiastical courts, "the laxity of ungodly ministers," and the innovations introduced by High Churchmen, such as the removal of the communion-table from the body of the church, the placing it "altar-wise" at the east end of the chancel, and the fencing it in with rails. On the other hand, there are a number of petitioners who have been prosecuted and "high-overhanded by surrogates and other evil persons" for refusing to kneel when taking the communion, *or for taking it with their hats on.* Is this not thoroughly Hudibrastic, as expressive of the sectaries "still so perverse and opposite, as if they worshipped God for spite?" There are also numerous petitions regarding the injuries inflicted on British commerce by the Dunkirkers, and especially by the Algerines, the Sallee rovers, and the other Barbary corsairs. In this respect the prayer of "Magnus Mitson, a Scottish man," is well worth reading. He represents that he was in infancy taken out of a Spanish ship by a Turkish man-of-war, and carried to Algiers and thence up the country. He was a slave for five years and a quarter; had his head shaved, and was, in other respects, thoroughly "Turkeyfied;" was made commander of an Algerine cruiser, but declares that he never took any of the King's subjects. He, in the cruiser, was taken off Shetland; was afterwards carried by Flemings to Holland; escaped to England, where he married and had children. He was committed to New Prison, "only for being the commander of a Turkish man-of-war." A sad case, but a slightly suspicious one; since it may be asked what this interesting renegado could have wanted off Shetland. Was it to purchase ponies for the Algerine cavalry? Altogether, the real adventures of the Captain Magnus Bazon bear a curious resemblance to the fictitious adventures of a certain "Captain Dangerous." There is an edifying petition also from Henry Lord Pierrepont, an ancestor, if not the father or grandfather, of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, the father of Lady Mary. Wortley Montague, who has been committed to the custody of Black Rod "for letting fall in the heat of debate some unfitting words." His lordship professes contrition, and prays for his discharge. What were the unfitting words, we wonder? Scandal against Queen Henrietta Maria, or merely an outburst of those "sharp and taxing words" against the use of which the Lords subsequently enacted a Standing Order, and which obtains to this day? William Page petitions the Lords, and the Commons also, for redress against "the Company of Starchmakers" for illegally seizing certain bran and pollard belonging to him. Talking of the Starchmaking Guild, the "Citizens' Pocket Chronicle," which gives a list of very many quasi-extinct companies, says of the makers of starch that they have "no hall, no livery, neither is it known when they were incorporated." Rather a vague company this. There was a Company of Tobacco-Pipe Makers, but none of tobacconists. The Indian weed was no doubt treated as a regality; and the citizens were not permitted to interfere with its preparation or vendition; thus, in March, 1641, we find Augustine Dawney, Victualler, of St. Katherine's, by the Tower, petitioning for redress against two justices of Middlesex who have illegally committed him to Bridewell, and refused to admit him to bail, upon a false charge of retailing tobacco without a licence. The price of tobacco in 1640-41 seems to have varied between 18s. 8d. per pound for the best and 5s. 3d. per lb. for the most inferior sort. Large sums were paid to the Government for the privilege of selling either smoking or "sneezing" tobacco, at Paris-Garden, Southwark, the head-quarters of bear-baiting. The cries of distress from poor prisoners are almost innumerable, but we may cite the petition of Isabell Peele, who complains of her illegal detention in the Gatehouse, Westminster, for sixteen weeks, and of the hardships she suffers at the hands of Aquila Weeks, the keeper. The prison matron of the period seems to have been the reverse of an amiable character; and there is no more truly wretched memorial in the collection than the complaint of Katherine Hadley, spinster, against the matron of Bridewell, who, she says, "churlishly uses her, and puts her among the common sluts, whose society is a hell upon earth to one that fears the Lord." To this Katherine adds that she is most unkindly made "to pay twelvepence a week for her lodging." Poor Mistress Hadley's only offence was, it seems, that she nursed the noted John Lilburne while he lay prisoner in the Fleet, laden with fetters and judicially mutilated about the head. The brutal keepers would not allow Katherine to dress Lilburne's wounds properly, whereat he wrote a lamentable complaint to the citizens and magistrates of London, entitled "A Cry for Justice." This was printed; and, some copies having been scattered abroad in Moorfields, Katherine, under the bare suspicion of having circulated them, was arrested by a constable without any warran; committed by Sir Morris Abbott, then Lord Mayor, to the Poultry Compter, where she endured seven months' hard imprisonment, and then she was transferred, by order of the Lords of the Council, to Bridewell. She prays earnestly, now, that she may be "either punished or set free." It is gratifying to find that the Lords at once ordered this poor woman to be discharged as having been committed without any warrant; and students of history will likewise remember that the sentence of the Star Chamber, so barbarously executed on the devoted John Lilburne, was likewise declared to be illegal.

In December, 1640, the churchwardens of Upton, in the county of Northampton complain that Dr. Samuel Clarke, "parson" of St. Peter's, North ampton, sent one Pidgeon to Upton to "cut" the table, place it "alterwise" in the chancel, and rail it in, and directed them to pay Pidgeon for his trouble. This they declined to do, whereupon they were excommunicated, and suffered great loss. But swift justice was done to the churchwardens. On the very day that their petition was presented their lordships drafted an order, commanding Dr. Clarke to make a new table at Upton at his own expense, and pay the petitioners' charges. In default of so doing he was to be had up to the bar of the House. Excommunication seems to have been a sentence most recklessly dealt round the land at that time. In 1641 we find one Thomas Nutting, representing Spicer, an executor, deceased, excommunicated by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for neglecting to pay a sum of £900 into court under the provisions of a will. The petitioner, a widow, states that the proceedings extended over sixteen years, her adversary striving to wear her out by delays of all kinds. A miserable man, named Turner, utters a moan from the Gatehouse, pleading that for not coming to church for six weeks, which he was prevented from doing by his duties as parish constable, he was excommunicated "so that the very miller refused to grind his corn." Then he was flung into Maidstone gaol, but, being brought before the judges, was found blameless. After that he was seized under a warrant from the High Commission Court, put into irons, and ultimately sent to "the Bishop's prison, a close room, with a window over a sink-hole, in the heat of summer, where he remained fifteen weeks, living on nothing but bread and water." Altogether he had been in prison thirteen years. He petitioned the King for bail; but the Master of the Court of Requests said that "he durst not return the grant, the bishops were so great." A more cheerful petition is that of Henry Hill to the Commons. Master Hill says that Martin Luther was wont to hold discourses with Melanethon and others touching religion, and that these, after the Reformer's death, were printed in a book under the title of "Luther's Divine Discourses," and every church throughout Germany was ordered to receive a copy. The book, however, was burnt by order of Charles V., one copy only escaping discovery. This solitary *exemplaire* Master Hill professes to have got hold of, and to have spent many years in translating into English. He now prays that he may have the sole licence for printing the same, and that every church in England and Wales may be ordered to receive a copy. Master Hill's delightfully impudent solicitation is significantly endorsed "Not read." Then Osmund Gibbs, a yeoman, has a frightful list of grievances to exhibit against John Farwell, counsellor-at-law and justice of the peace in the county of Somerset. The yeoman accuses the justice of casting greedy eyes upon his (Gibbe's) copyhold. He complains that Justice Farwell wrongly accused him of having hanged a horse; that he presented him to the Dean and Chapter for committing waste and cutting down trees; that he afterwards indicted him at the assizes on a false charge of stealing a tame buck; and that upon lying testimony he was found guilty, and "put to read for his life." Nevertheless Justice Farwell was implacable. Poor Gibbs, who had not much book-learning, desired to read "the Psalm of Mercy," which had much renown as a neck verse, and which he had probably gotten by heart; but the wicked Farwell so incensed the judge against him that "there was not only a clear bar made to prevent promptings," though "the judge gave him one of the hardest verses to read, which by God's grace, he was enabled to do, and so escaped hanging, but was burnt in the hand." But Farwell, so the yeoman represents, has since taken forcible possession of his copyhold, "thrust out his children, and locked his wife in a room in order to starve her. This seems literally a case of "the strong man" spoiling the poor man's goods, and haling him to gaol without a warrant; and the fiendish persecution of the yeoman by the counsellor-at-law and justice of peace must remind the reader of Godwin's wonderful psychological romance of the persecution of Caleb Williams by Squire Falkland. But the murderous Squire knew that Caleb had his secret, and he was fighting for his life. It was only for a few miserable acres that Justice Farwell was so hungry. We must conclude our excerpts by a notice of the petition of Dorothy Blackborne, "a poor distressed gentlewoman, who hath lain for ten years in the common ward of the Fleet for not paying a fine to which she was sentenced on a false information in the Court of Star Chamber."

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER.—Here is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son in college: "My dear Son,—I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also, some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you two pounds without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely I have kept back half, and only send you one. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honour to my teachings; if not, you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

A SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE SALTMARKET.

DURING THE FAIR WEEK.

To behold the Saltmarket in the height of its glory it should be seen on a Saturday night when there is just enough wind rushing about to give an additional glare to the sheets of gas that burst furiously over every huckster's stall, and dark enough to make every face look weird and haggard in the flame. The first objects that attract us are the Sale-shops, where the proprietor, who stands on an eminence is always very hoarse, very red, and in a state of perpetual indignation at the awful sacrifices he is compelled to make. There are some eight or nine of these establishments, but the text and commentary of the various speakers on the various articles they offer for purchase are pretty much the same: "Look here; I offers for the las' time this evenin' this gold watch, worth six suv'rins if it's worth a tanner, as was pawned, which I see my worry self, two months ago for four pun' ten, and I'm willin' for to part with a less than a third of its wally. Pass it round, ladies and gents, but don't pass it out at the front door." The article is handed round, and finally disposed of for some seven shillings, the auctioneer declaring "that he will be dead and resurrected in Duke Street prison for insolvints if they goes on any more o' that game." Each article of this kind is advertised as "the werry last of the stocks," but, by a singular fatality, some dozens are fished up, and by a similarly striking coincidence, are all knocked down at exactly the same price. But these marts of commerce are scarcely worth speaking of when compared with a mammoth emporium, just out of the broad thoroughfare. Here, on a waste piece of ground, we find ourselves staring out of a crowd at a travelling caravan that looks like "Wombwells" transformed into a factory. Exposed for sale, hanging up in every conceivable nook, and lighted up by four gigantic flaring gas pipes, is the most extraordinary and confused jumble of flashy, flimsy articles that can be well imagined. Next to who could have ever had the temerity to make them, we are astonished at the ingenuity of anybody who can use them. Tea-trays, workboxes, gaudy chimney ornaments, fiddles, horns, red herrings, and hams. This heterogeneous mixture of things salutes you so suddenly, almost overwhelmingly in fact, that what with the noise, glare, dusky faces, and murky forms surrounding you on every side, you seem at first to see nothing at all. By degrees, however, you find that the establishment is in proximity to an exhibition of a "Real Live Shark," which the proprietor assures us "on his sacred Davy"—whatever article that may be—he has been "hoffered thirty-eight pun'ten for come a-week next Saturday, and refused." The proprietor of the hardware, &c., caravan, is on the platform, and his advertisements and method, as to selling his goods, have at least the merit of originality. Quite a little drama, in point of fact, precedes the sale of each article. He is assisted by a youth, and sometimes by a comic servant with a red nose, who acts as a description of "clown to the circus." Say that business falls off in connection with the shark, the rednosed man sits down on the barrel of red herrings; then jumps up and roars out that the shark has bitten him, and produces the red hearing as a proof. This delicious bit of humour is eminently calculated not only to arouse but amuse the curiosity of the on-lookers. The proprietor then presents a gun at the red-nosed man, who falls on his knees, and implores the proprietor not to kill him, because he knows the gun never misses fire. "How much for the gun?" asks the proprietor, appealing to the public; and on goes the sale. Then the red-nosed man looks through the canvas at the shark, and says "He's a runnin' all over the place," and dives in. Up go a crowd, and away tattle the pence into the treasury of the shark. Occasionally prizes for dancing and singing, to the best singer in the crowd, are offered, for which men, women, boys, and girls compete. Stalls for eating ices, drinking coloured beverages, targets for trials of strength—of muscles or of lungs—and rifle shooting, are here as numerous as at a fair. This is essentially one of the educational institutions for the professionals of the vicinity. There is not one girl out of twenty that is not a drab, not one boy in a hundred but is a thief. Passing on again into the main thoroughfare just off the Brig'gate, we come upon another patch of ground. Gongs are going, shots cracking, exhibitors shouting, bells ringing, and a brass band playing; every instrument out of tune. Here too, are the shows not a whit changed in the march of a century's progress: Dwarfs, living skeletons, twins with four heads, and travelling menageries with hoarse proprietors. At one of these—a peculiarly dirty tent about ten feet long and six feet wide—we stand for a moment with our eye fixed on a rent in the canvas scrutinising the crowd of boys and girls that are pouring in to witness "A Real live Orooka." We are pondering on the extent of the researches of the proprietor; we are amazed at his knowledge of natural history, compared with that of the generality of mankind, in having discovered a something with whose very name we confess ourselves hitherto to have been in ignorance; but, alas! our meditations are put to flight. A rough hand suddenly drags the flap over the rent, a glaring eye meets ours. They belong to the proprietor, who reproachfully shouts, "Bust me! if he ain't a-lookin' through the 'ole. Swindling, s'help me! Vy don't you pay your money and go in like a man?" Before we can curb our indignation sufficiently to explain, we find ourselves in front of one of those "Try your strength for a penny?" A powerful working man, very drunk, accepts the invitation the proprietor tenders, and sends his fist against the wash leather target, the result proving eminently satisfactory; he then requests that some gentleman will allow him to experiment on him. As nobody volunteers, the disappointed experimentalist immediately plunges his fist into the nearest waistcoat at hand, which happens to belong to a very stout mechanic. A fight ensues. The working man is of course knocked down, and is borne to the Police Office, but not before the juvenile patrons of that and kindred establishments have eased him during the scuffle of the quartern loaf tied up in his pocket handkerchief, his silver watch, and every penny of his week's salary in his pocket. One of the chief places of resort for refreshment is a wide shed, or tent, or hovel, where there are always half-a-dozen or more boys of all ages, and in every stage of raggedness, seated on wooden benches round a charcoal fire, eating large boiled green peas out of a saucer, the charge for this rather questionable nourishment being one penny. Whilst we are contemplating the group of wretches, worse than outcasts, the youngest so little that his sheeless feet do not come within a couple of feet of the ground, a screaming woman, with bloated face, dishevelled hair, with, Heaven help it, a poor little sickly child dangling over her shoulder, is conveyed in custody past the place, proclaiming that if "Justice was Justice the man at the fire should be where her boy is, who got four months for a theft committed by the man, and but for him and others like him she might have been an honest woman and her boy in work." This we can only distinguish among the hundred shouts, shrieks, and groans that proclaim that the festivities of that part of this truly independent, unmolested, and primitive neighbourhood are rising to their height.

But the Temples of Art in this locality would be for ever tarnished did they not find amongst them the representative of the Drama. The Theatre stands beside the Jail, and is singularly unpretending in its external aspect. From the fact of no announcement of the performance being made outside it would appear that the manager was not too anxious to bring its glories before the eyes of an unfatored public. The only advertisement is by means of four gas lamps outside, and 'Temple of Varieties" painted in faded yellow on a board above. The general public are admitted at the front entrance at the price of a penny a head; but as we are content to lavish three-pence, we are admitted by a side door through a sort of cupboard to a private box. We pass through a passage between the stage and the wall, which, we understand, is "behind the scenes," and, stumbling up some three or four steps, arrive at our destination. The doors are just opened—for the seventh performance since half-past four that afternoon—eight representations being given every Saturday, and three every other evening in the week the performances being changed every night. The doors are opened and a rush takes place. The audience is composed entirely of boys and girls, varying from nine to eighteen. The costume of the ladies is in one respect full dress, for a bonnet or headdress is evidently unknown, the hair being usually worn in a bunch, very ragged, twirled up at the back. All the young gentlemen smoke, and a great many on their entrance proceed to light their pipes at the gas over the private boxes. There are two of these, furnished with wooden bench, and fronted by a painted canvas. We are evidently objects of curiosity, and some of the gentry mistake us for the band, and request us to "strike up." The appearance of the band, consisting of a violin and violoncello, in the opposite box, relieves our embarrassment, and while the "overture" is escaped, we survey the building. It is decidedly in scrondance with the general character of the Salt market primitive and dirty and entirely of wood, and characterised by an absence of paint. It is lighted by a hoop of gas, and the floor has no vestige of a board. The narrow filthy benches are on an incline, and will accommodate about four hundred. The ceiling is ornamented with beams and occasional cobwebs. The proscenium is daubed in colours once flaring. Across it is a piece of broad white calico, announcing, in large black painted letters, that "Friday first is for the benefit of Mr. Young, on which occasion will be performed, 'Rob Roy,'" in four *long* acts, to distinguish them from the ordinary acts, which usually occupy five minutes each. The audience to-night is rather thin, owing, as our reliable informant says, to its being Saturday, and business being always brisk with the pick-pockets who mostly patronise the "Temple." "Not one there, sir," says our informant, "but what would beg, borrow, or steal to get in! If one hasn't got a penny to-night, his friend lends him one, and the other steals the money to pay him on the morrow." Ting-ting! up goes the curtain, and an old man comes on, who favours us with a comic song indicating the advantages of "Ready Money," which he sings with much vigour, and stamps an accompaniment. As the audience are evidently far more inclined to the long credit system, the old gentleman's efforts to please are received rather coldly. Then a cheerful sailor, with dirty white trousers, steps on, and announces that the performances will that evening consist of "The Wild Woman of the Wayes, or the Convict Ship," which accordingly commences. One charm of the performance was the interest it engendered, as up to the end of the piece we were endeavouring to find out who was the Wild Woman, and what or which was the Convict Ship. There was a lady in a blouse, and who had stout legs in rather questionable white stockings, who said she was Frederick, who had been stolen sixteen years ago, and she then proceeded to fight a broad-sword combat with two pirates. Was she the Wild Woman? Then there was the cheerful sailor, who always settled every dispute by hitching up his trousers, and offering to make minced collops of those who differed with him. Was he the Convict? We noticed, too, that everybody who was virtuous wore stockings, and vice was always in high boots—cracked. Nothing went down like the combats. There were three at least in each scene, and no mistake about the cuts. One—two—three—four—over—five—cut—above—thrust right—thrust left—cross—guard behind with a pirouette—dodge, slide, then all the pirates received blows on their swords, and the sailor tumbled down on one knee, and the lady, with the stout legs in doubtful stockings presented a pair of pistols at six men, and they all half tumbled down—all the audience stamp and yell, and howl and whistle—the ladies especially—then the lady in stout stockings eventually reigned triumphant, because a lady in black—(was she the Wild Woman?) said she—the stockings—was Frederick—at which all the boots immediately tumbled half way down again—the curtain descended, and we came away.

We wonder in what probable period this resort of young thieves may be demolished, or by what pleasant fiction of police regulation or dramatic licence it is suffered to remain unmolested. Not only is the safety of morality endangered but that of human life. Fancy! a building composed of decaying wood, holding four hundred human beings—chiefly smokers—nightly; and a spark would engulf the whole in flames. Much has been done for the Saltmarket, but much remains to do.—*Glasgow Weekly Mail.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY RESPECTING HYDROPHOBIA.

(Sunday Press—Albany, New York, July 5.)

A VERY important discovery has been made at New York concerning that mysterious disease called hydrophobia. The opportunity for investigating a case was presented in the death of a man named McCormick, who, having been bitten by a dog, passed through the various stages so often described, and finally died. A post-mortem examination was made, and Dr. William A. Hammond took charge of the parts which he wished to examine under the microscope, and to him was intrusted the work of ascertaining whether any structural changes hitherto undiscovered would reveal a true lesion—that is, a diseased part peculiar to hydrophobia. Scientists heretofore had declared that nothing of the kind could be found. Dr. Hammond had insisted that such must be the case, and that no investigation had been carried far enough. Hence the opportunity presenting itself, Dr. Hammond determined to make a thorough dissection and examination. The medulla oblongata had been carefully dissected out and placed in alcohol. The pneumogastric nerve was exposed on the left side of the neck, and a piece of it carefully cut out and placed in another bottle of alcohol. The medulla was cleaned of every portion of membranous substance that had been adherent, and then immersed in a weak solution of bichromate of potash. The object of this was to bring out and harden the nerve filaments, in order that a more delicate section might be made and the minute parts be more clearly revealed afterwards.

On Monday Dr. Hammond began his observations. The medulla oblongata was taken from the solution and found to be in excellent state for the making of the sections. The first section was made through the spinal accessory nerves, where the filaments pass from the medulla. The reason that this part was first brought under observation was, because the greater force of the disease seemed to be extended to the muscles of the throat, larynx, and pharynx. The first spasms were those of the constrictor muscles of the throat. This was brought on by McCormick's attempting to drink a glass of water on Wednesday night. The attending physicians at the post-mortem examination was astonished at the healthy appearance of the larynx and pharynx internally, while the congestion and external inflammation amounted almost to engorgement. When this section had been properly adjusted, the cause of this condition of the throat was evident. At different points in the white and grey matter, which makes up the body of the medulla oblongata, could be distinctly seen when highly magnified, black spots of irregualar shape and various sizes, indicative of extravasated blood. At the origin of the spinal accessory nerves this appearance became more marked, and the evidence that the part was the seat of the disease was as positive as anything could be. Other sections were made, and the same appearances were plainly to be observed. A section through the medulla oblongata at the origin of the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve exhibited, when highly magnified, the same dark, irregular spots. In this section, as in that including the spinal accessory nerves, the greatest diseased action was evident about the origin of the nerve filaments, though the spots could also be plainly discerned in the grey and white matter of the medulla oblongata.

Dr. Hammond is a great deal nearer advance towards the solution of the problem that has puzzled scientists since the time of Galen. The finding of structural changes in the medulla oblongata shows that the disease called hydrophobia is a true nervous disease, and not a blood-poison. Dr. Hammond has found the key to the workings of the mysterious disease in McCormick's case. He was bitten upon the first knuckle of his right hand some time about eight or nine weeks ago. He washed it with brandy, but the virus had already reached the medulla and had begun its insidious work. Dr. Hammond found the poison from the point of ingress into the system to the seat of incubation—the medulla oblongata. There the diseased action settled about the great nerves that control the actions, and had also extended to the hemispheres of the brain. This was shown by the peculiar attention that McCormick began to pay to the subject. The poison that was working in the great nerve centres, said Dr. Hammond, began to influence his thoughts and even his dreams. As men most always do in brain affections, he strove to conceal the anxiety which was depicted in his face. When his friends and family asked him what was the matter, and advised him to see a physician, he laughed at them and said, "That dog is not mad." From this incipient stage until the aggravation of the disease about the origin of the spinal accessory nerves and the pneumogastric nerves caused the terrible spasms that only ended in death, the progress of the disease is now marked and followed by Dr. Hammond. The discovery made by Dr. Hammond is regarded as a very important one.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long—seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £290 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £478 to £610.
53 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
AKYAB. | HONGKONG.
RANGOON. | MANILLA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,900,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14 Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation.
It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze.
Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,
Propr